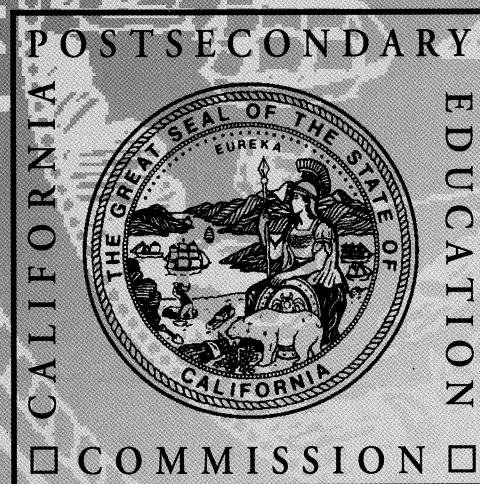


The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2001



**A Report on
Higher Education
in California
for the Year 2001**

California Postsecondary Education Commission • Sacramento, CA

May, 2001

To the Governor,
Honorable Members of the Legislature, and
Interested parties:

We are pleased to forward this report, *The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2001*. In the report you will find demographic information about the students attending our institutions, enrollment demand in the next ten years, admissions requirements, tuition and fees paid by students and financial aid received by them. You will also find descriptions of the public and independent colleges and universities, their missions, and their general characteristics. And finally, the report contains a comprehensive picture of funding and revenue sources for higher education in California.

The Commission's primary responsibilities include coordinating the efforts and activities of the State's systems of higher education, conducting long-range planning, and advising the Governor and the Legislature on higher education issues in the public interest. The Commission is committed to working with the systems of higher education to ensure a high level of institutional accountability and success in the areas of student enrollment, persistence, transfer and degree completion while simultaneously encouraging the implementation of new strategies that promote continuous improvement.

We welcome your suggestions for improving this report and look forward to discussions with you regarding these and other issues facing higher education in California.

Respectfully submitted,



Alan S. Arkatov
Chair



Warren H. Fox
Executive Director

The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2001

May, 2001

This report is based upon the most recent information available from California's public school system and its public, private, and independent colleges and universities. The report was assembled by the state's postsecondary education coordinating board, the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

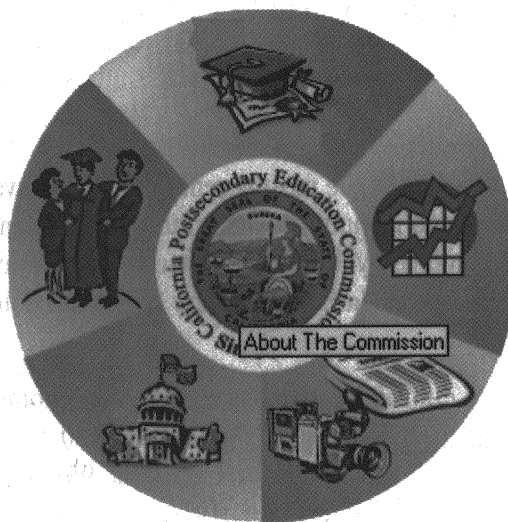
California Postsecondary Education Commission
1303 J Street, Suite 500
Sacramento, California 95814
Telephone: (916) 445-7933
Fax: (916) 327-4417

Internet Address: www.cpec.ca.gov

California Postsecondary Education Commission

Your Portal To Higher Education in California

Home Page
The Commission
Going To College
College Guide
Fast Facts
Policy
Reports
On-Line Data
Programs
Search CPEC
Site Directory
Useful Links
Contact Us
Write Us



About the Commission:

Its history, mission, goals,
and membership.

What's Hot!

- New Student Aid Incentives
- Report on the Condition of Higher Education
 - College Guide 2001
- Topical Search of Reports

www.cpec.ca.gov

Table of Contents

Overview of Higher Education in California	2
California's Systems of Higher Education	3
College and University Locations	4
Higher Education Financing	6
Financial Aid	7
Students — Enrollment Demand	8
Students — Characteristics	9
Students — Admission Requirements	10
Students — Fees	11
The Condition of Teacher Education	12
Degrees Awarded by California Colleges and Universities	13
California's Independent Colleges and Universities	14
Recent Reports by the California Postsecondary Education Commission	15

Overview of Higher Education in California

Entering the second year of the new century, Californians face a number of challenging public policy issues, with energy generation and consumption emerging as the most critical. Nevertheless, the uncertainty surrounding the energy shortage does not negate the important efforts the State has made to support its higher education enterprise over the last decade. Fortunately, the expanding economy of the 1990's has allowed California to invest significant new state resources in higher education infrastructure, enrollment growth, and program expansion.

In the year 2000, Governor Davis signed a partnership agreement with the University of California and the California State University which sets forth specific performance measures and goals and provides long-term funding stabilization in return. The universities are committed to improvements in the areas of enrollment, high school academic preparation,

transfer and articulation, and institutional productivity. The task for California policy-makers will be to delineate in measurable terms the specific outcomes expected from the State's educational institutions.

In addition, significant new opportunities have been provided for California college students, with the infusion of \$128 million in new funding for expansion of the State's Cal Grant program. Every Cal Grant A and B applicant who is financially and academically eligible in his or her senior year will be guaranteed a financial award.

California will continue to be one of the most diverse states in the nation. The California Postsecondary Education Commission and the State's higher education systems must continue to ensure the fundamental priorities of access and affordability for all students.

The California Master Plan for Higher Education, created in 1960 and renewed in 1989, continues to be the foundation of the state's philosophy of access and quality for all eligible college and university students. The Master Plan provides a framework for public higher education in California and outlines specific missions and admissions policies for each of the public systems. Independent and private colleges and universities also play a vital role in the state's ability to provide postsecondary education opportunities. Systems and campus sites are shown on the following pages.

The California Community Colleges (CCC)
Chancellor: Tom Nussbaum

The CCC system consists of 72 locally governed districts operating 108 colleges, as well as numerous off-campus centers. A 16-member Board of Governors appointed by the Governor is designed to serve as a coordinating and regulatory agency for the local districts. Admission is open to any high school graduate or person over age 18 who can benefit from instruction. In 1999, the community colleges enrolled almost 1.5 million students. The CCC offer academic and technical programs at the freshman and sophomore level, many leading to transfer, as well as instruction in basic skills, English as a second language, and citizenship classes. The community colleges award the associate degree and technical certificates in a variety of occupational and vocational areas.

The California State University (CSU)
Chancellor: Charles Reed

The CSU consists of 23 campuses and seven off-campus centers. The system is governed by a 24-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. Admission of first-time freshmen is generally limited to the top one-third of California's high school graduates. In 1999, the CSU enrolled almost 360,000 students. The CSU provides instruction in the liberal arts and sciences and applied fields, grants degrees at the baccalaureate and master's degree level, and may award the doctoral degree jointly with the UC or an independent university. Currently it awards more than 1,400 bachelors, 500 masters and 14 joint doctoral degree programs in over 200 subject areas.

The University of California (UC)
President: Richard Atkinson

The UC consists of nine general campuses, one health science campus, and numerous special research facilities. The UC has constitutional status as a public trust, and is governed by a 26-member Board of Regents, 18 of whom are appointed by the Governor. Eligibility for admission as a freshman student is extended to the top one-eighth (12.5 percent) of California's high school graduates. In 1999, the UC enrolled over 178,000 students. The UC offers broad undergraduate curricula leading to the baccalaureate degree at each general campus. The UC also offers master's and professional degrees and

has sole authority among public institutions in California to award doctoral degrees.

Independent Colleges and Universities
President: Jonathan Brown

Some 76 independent colleges and universities enroll more than 213,000 students in California. These institutions, regionally accredited, range from large world-renowned universities to less well-known liberal arts specialized institutions, and professional schools. Most grant baccalaureate and advanced degrees, however a few grant two-year associate degrees.

State Approved Schools and Colleges
Bureau Chief: Mike Abbott

More than 300 institutions, while not regionally accredited, are approved by the state to offer various academic degree programs. There are also more than 3,000 non-degree granting institutions which offer vocational and occupational training programs. State approved institutions serve an estimated 400,000 students.

A CPEC directory of specific information on degree, certificate and credential programs is available in our *Guide to California's Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions* at www.CAcollgeGuide.com

College and University Locations

California Community Colleges

www.cccco.edu

*"educates more students
than any other system in the nation"*

108 campuses

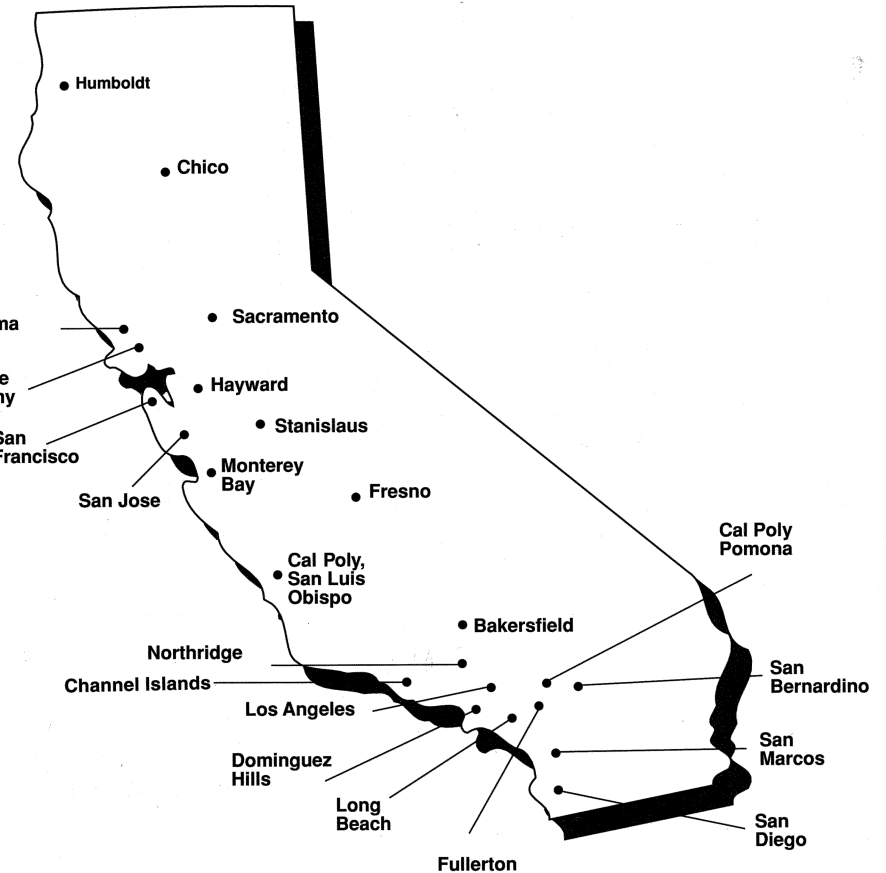


California State University

www.calstate.edu

*"largest baccalaureate degree-granting
system in the country"*

23 campuses



College and University Locations

University of California

www.ucop.edu

"foremost public research university in the world"

10 campuses



Independent Colleges and Universities

www.aiccu.edu

"enroll more than 213,000 students"

76 colleges and universities



Higher Education Financing

State funding on higher education has increased in the past eight years.

**State Government General Fund Spending and Proportions of Total General Fund Expenditures, in Two-Year Intervals
(with most recent 15 years), from 1967-68 through 2000-01, Dollars in Millions¹**

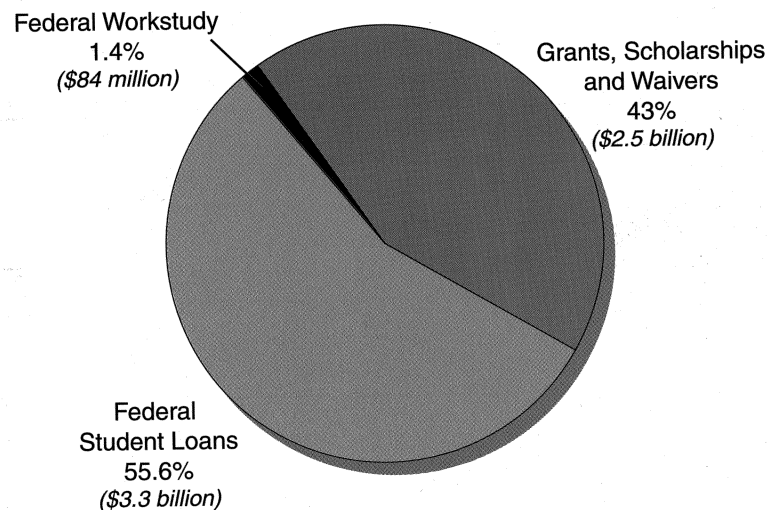
Year	Health & Welfare		Corrections		K-12 Education		Higher Education		Other Government		TOTALS
	Dollars	%s	Dollars	%s	Dollars	%s	Dollars	%s	Dollars	%s	Dollars
1967-68	\$ 905	(28%)	\$ 129	(4%)	\$ 1,351	(41%)	\$ 546	(17%)	\$ 325	(10%)	\$ 3,256
1968-69	1,109	(29)	161	(4)	1,417	(36)	639	(16)	561	(14)	3,888
1970-71	1,554	(33)	171	(4)	1,435	(31)	766	(16)	730	(16)	4,657
1972-73	1,755	(32)	208	(4)	1,647	(30)	984	(18)	963	(17)	5,556
1974-75	2,417	(29)	278	(3)	2,394	(29)	1,397	(17)	1,891	(23)	8,377
1976-77	3,173	(30)	337	(3)	2,876	(28)	1,820	(17)	2,213	(21)	10,419
1978-79	5,077	(31)	432	(3)	5,575	(34)	2,347	(15)	2,742	(17)	16,173
1980-81	7,000	(33)	600	(3)	7,446	(35)	3,212	(15)	2,792	(13)	21,051
1982-83	7,284	(33)	725	(3)	7,737	(36)	3,184	(15)	2,821	(13)	21,752
1984-85	7,546	(29)	1,046	(4)	9,942	(39)	4,080	(16)	3,101	(12)	25,714
1986-87	9,557	(30)	1,645	(5)	12,245	(39)	4,785	(15)	3,223	(10)	31,455
1987-88	10,379	(31)	1,879	(6)	12,632	(38)	5,112	(15)	3,266	(10)	33,269
1988-89	11,312	(31)	2,027	(6)	13,843	(38)	5,417	(15)	3,576	(10)	36,175
1989-90	12,478	(32)	2,451	(6)	14,682	(37)	5,576	(14)	4,219	(11)	39,406
1990-91	13,377	(33)	2,667	(7)	14,265	(36)	5,833	(15)	3,929	(10)	40,071
1991-92	13,680	(32)	3,049	(7)	16,416	(38)	5,831	(13)	4,327	(10)	43,303
1992-93	13,084	(32)	3,033	(7)	16,266	(40)	4,920	(12)	3,521	(9)	40,824
1993-94	13,282	(34)	3,383	(9)	14,481	(37)	4,681	(12)	3,129	(8)	38,956
1994-95	13,957	(33)	3,625	(9)	15,533	(37)	5,102	(12)	3,737	(9)	41,954
1995-96	14,264	(31)	3,946	(9)	17,791	(39)	5,531	(12)	3,862	(9)	45,393
1996-97	14,828	(30)	3,799	(8)	19,893	(41)	6,180	(13)	4,325	(9)	49,026
1997-98	14,626	(28)	4,128	(8)	22,080	(42)	6,625	(13)	5,326	(10)	52,785
1998-99	16,335	(28)	4,557	(8)	23,772	(41)	7,438	(13)	6,477	(11)	58,579
1999-00	17,709	(27)	4,755	(7)	27,482	(41)	8,067	(12)	8,767	(13)	66,779
2000-01	20,259	(26)	5,048	(7)	30,595	(40)	9,289	(12)	11,377	(15)	76,568

¹ Note: The category "Other Government" is comprised of the five smallest State budgeting categories.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

Financial Aid

California students received almost \$6 billion in financial assistance in 1998–99.

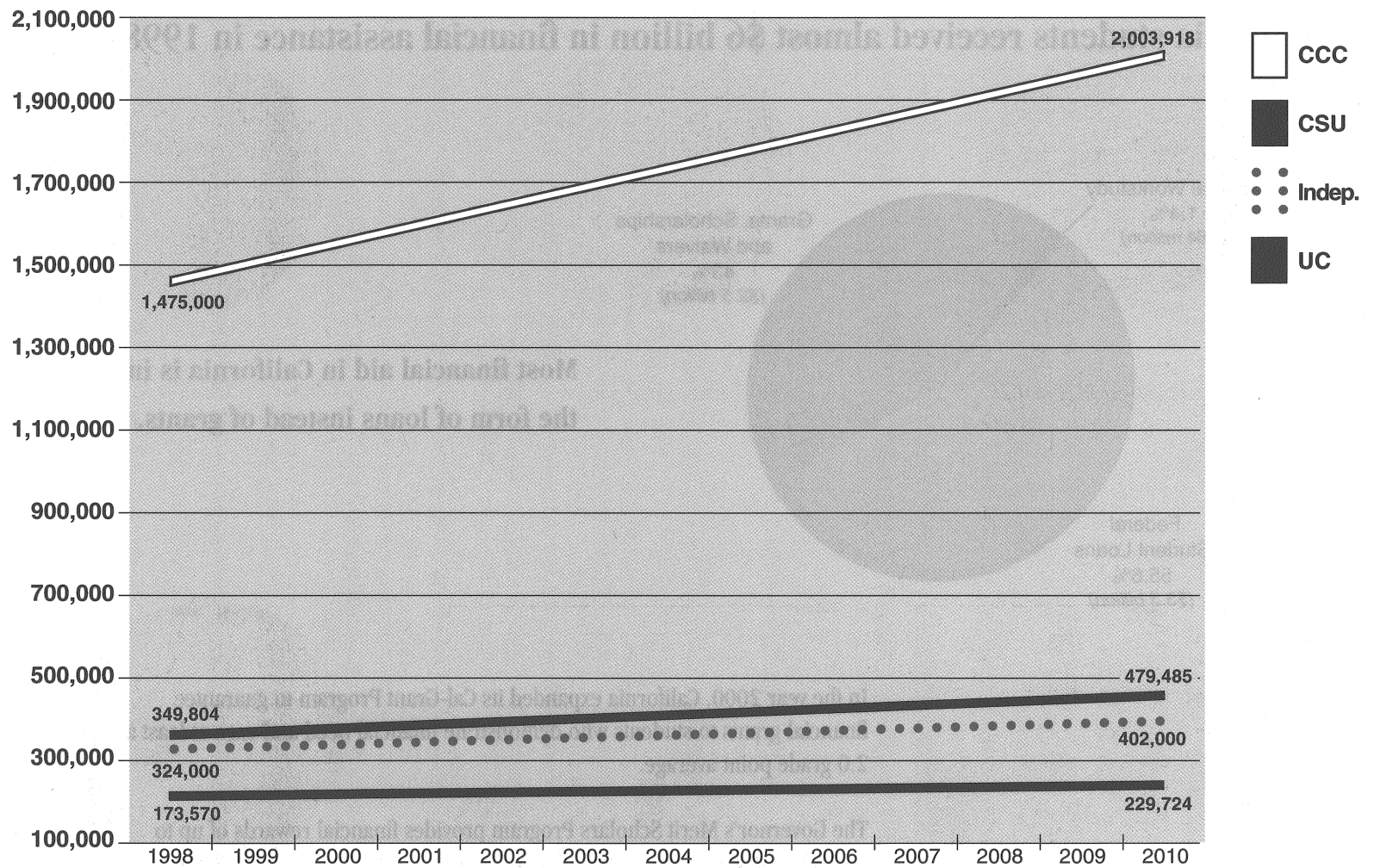


Most financial aid in California is in the form of loans instead of grants.

In the year 2000, California expanded its Cal-Grant Program to guarantee financial grants to students who demonstrate financial need and earn at least a 2.0 grade point average.

The Governor's Merit Scholars Program provides financial rewards of up to \$5,500 to students who score high on the State's standardized examinations and on advanced placement examinations in mathematics and science.

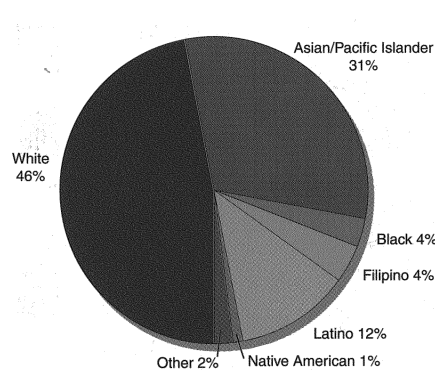
Students — Enrollment Demand



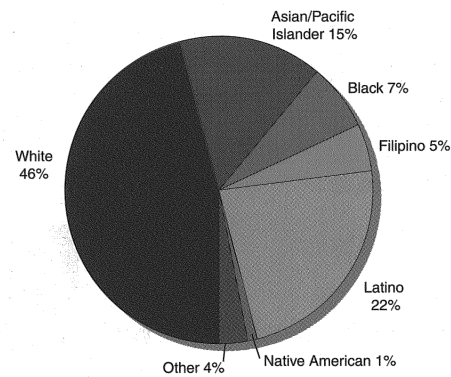
California must spend over \$1.5 billion each year for the next decade if it is to provide for projected enrollment growth at the State's public colleges and universities.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

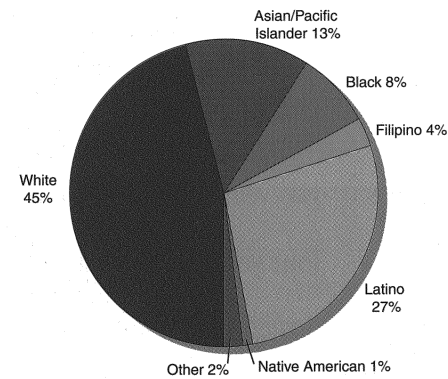
Students — Characteristics, Fall, 1999



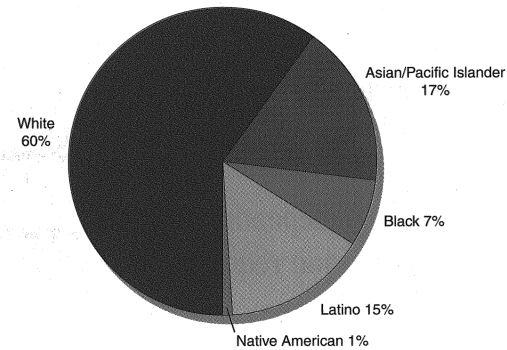
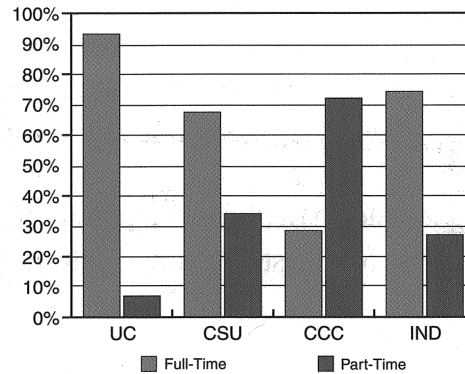
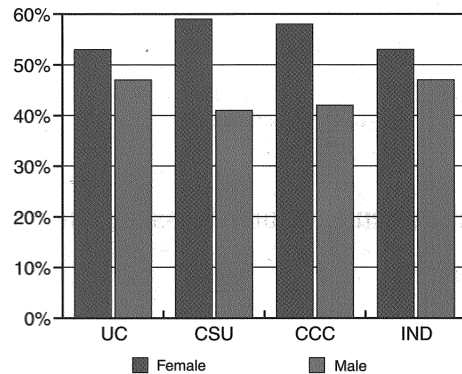
University of California
(Total Enrollment = 178,400)*



California State University
(Total Enrollment = 358,900)*



California Community Colleges
(Total Enrollment = 1,401,000)*



California Independent Institutions
(Total Enrollment = 213,000)*

*"Total Enrollment" includes unknown ethnicities and non-resident aliens.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

Admissions Requirements for the State's Public Colleges and Universities

The University of California (UC) and the California State University (CSU) will soon have identical course requirements for admission. For Freshmen admitted for the fall semester or quarter of 2003, the following college preparatory course requirements will apply:

- two years of social studies
- four years of English
- three years of math (Algebra I, Geometry, and Algebra II or equivalent)
- two years of a laboratory science
- two years of a foreign language
- two years of college preparatory electives
- one year of performing arts

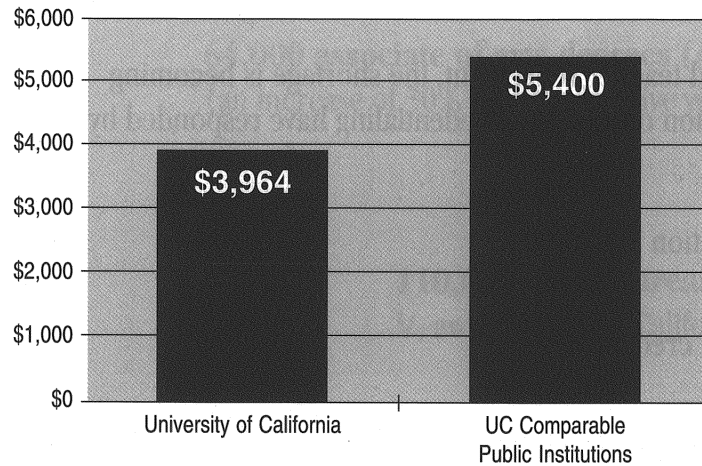
The two universities have different admissions policies with regard to admission test and grade point requirements. The CSU does not require every student to take an admissions test or submit an essay. The UC requires every student to take both the SAT or ACT and the SAT subject matter exams, as well as submission of an essay.

California's independent colleges and universities each have their own course and test requirements for admission. In most cases, admission requirements are similar to those for the state's public universities.

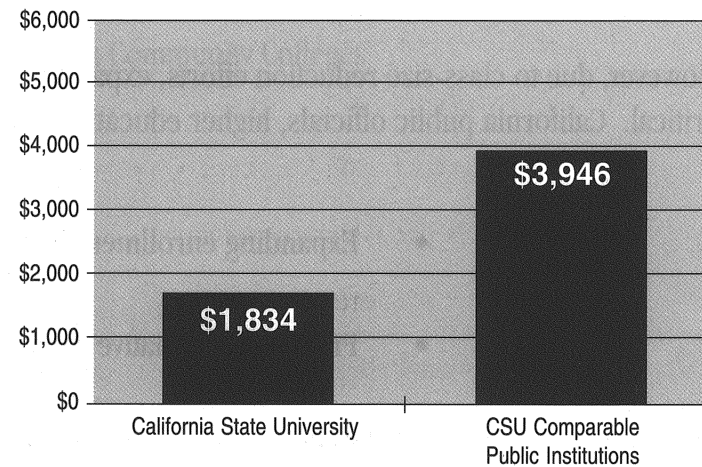
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

Current undergraduate student fees are low in comparison to similar institutions.*

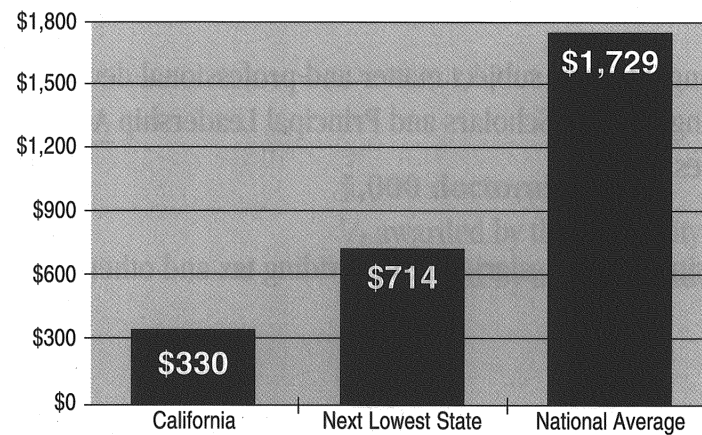
University of California



California State University



California Community Colleges



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

* Systemwide fees only; campuswide, course-based or special purpose fees may also be assessed.

The Condition of Teacher Education

California will need over 200,000 new teachers over the next ten years. The state is moving forward in meeting the demand...more than 19,000 new single subject, multiple subject and special education teaching credentials were issued in 1999.

However, due to class-size reduction efforts, expanding enrollment and teacher retirement, the shortage is becoming critical. California public officials, higher education and the Commission on Teacher Credentialing have responded by...

- Expanding enrollment in Teacher Preparation Programs
- Providing alternative routes to obtaining a credential
- Reducing barriers for recruitment of out-of-state teachers
- Expanding the Assumption of Loan Program incentives for teachers who teach in rural schools
- Providing intensive subject matter and professional development learning opportunities, including Teacher Scholars and Principal Leadership Academies, and Professional Development Institutes
- Increasing teacher salaries and providing tax and other incentives

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

Degrees Awarded by California Colleges and Universities

More than **219,000 degrees** are awarded annually...

64,000 associate of arts degrees (AA's) at the California Community Colleges
(an increase of 30% over the last five years)

110,000 baccalaureate degrees (BA's)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ awarded by the California State University

40,000 master's degrees (MA's)
almost $\frac{1}{2}$ awarded by the independent colleges and universities

5,000 doctoral degrees
 $\frac{1}{2}$ awarded by the University of California
 $\frac{1}{2}$ awarded by the independent colleges and universities

California's Independent Colleges and Universities

California's Independent Colleges and Universities...an important component of the State's higher education enterprise...

The 76 members of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) are degree granting, regionally accredited, non-profit institutions. Although they receive no direct financial support from the State, students who attend these institutions receive a high level of financial aid from the state and federal governments and the institutions themselves. Some statistics...

- Enrollment — over 213,000
 - A profile of independent colleges and universities...
 - 125 majors
 - 4 major research universities
 - 25 faith related colleges and universities
 - 3 traditional women's liberal arts colleges
 - 10 free-standing graduate and professional schools
 - Financial Aid...
 - \$610 million from the institutions themselves
 - \$300 million from the state and federal governments
 - Average student financial aid package is \$15,000
 - 80 percent of students receive financial aid

Source: Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

Recent Reports by the California Postsecondary Education Commission

1998 Reports

98-1 A Master Plan for Higher Education in California, 1960 • 1975 (4/98)

98-2 Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 1997: The Fourth Annual Report to California's Governor, Legislature, and Citizens in Response to Assembly Bill 1808 (Chapter 741, Statutes of 1991) (4/98)

98-3 Fiscal Profiles, 1998: The Eighth in a Series of Factbooks About the Financing of California Higher Education (10/98)

98-4 Student Profiles, 1998: The Latest in a Series of Annual Factbooks About Student Participation in California Higher Education (10/98)

98-5 Toward a Greater Understanding of the State's Educational Equity Policies, Programs, and Practices (12/98)

98-6 The Condition of Higher Education in California: A Report on Higher Education in California (11/98)

1999 Reports

99-1 Recommendations on Strategies to Enhance the Delivery of Health Care to All Californians: The Commission's Response to Senate Concurrent Resolution 23 (4/99)

99-2 Opening the Central Valley: A Review of the Board of Regents' Proposal to Build the University of California at Merced (6/99)

99-3 A Bridge to the Future: Higher Education Planning for the Next Century (9/99)

99-4 Fiscal Profiles, 1999: The Ninth Annual in a Series of Factbooks About the Financing of California Higher Education (10/99)

99-5 Student Profiles, 1999: The Latest in a Series of Annual Factbooks About Student Participation in California Higher Education (12/99)

2000 Reports

00-1 Providing for Progress: California Higher Education Enrollment Demand and Resources into the 21st Century (2/00)

00-2 Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 1999: The Fifth Annual Report to California's Governor, Legislature, and Citizens in Response to Assembly Bill 1808 (Chapter 741, Statutes of 1991) (2/00)

00-3 Policy for Progress: Reaffirming California Higher Education Accessibility, Affordability, and Accountability into the 21st Century (4/00)

00-4 The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2000: A Report on Higher Education in California (4/00)

00-5 Moving California Ahead: An Executive Summary (6/00)

00-6 A Mission to Teach — The California State University, Channel Islands: A Review of the Board of Trustees' Proposal to Build a 23rd Campus (11/00)

00-7 Fiscal Profiles, 2000: The Tenth Annual in a Series of Factbooks About the Financing of California Higher Education (11/00)

00-8 Student Profiles, 2000: The Latest in a Series of Annual Factbooks About Student Participation in California Higher Education (11/00)

00-9 The Production & Utilization of Education Doctorates for Administrators in California's Public Schools: A Report in Response to Assembly Bill 1279 (12/00)

2001 Reports

01-1 Report on Part-Time Faculty Compensation in California Community Colleges (4/01)

01-2 Proposed College of the Sequoias Center for Agriculture Science and Technology — A New Horizon (4/01)

01-3 Performance Indicators of California Higher Education, 2000: The Sixth Annual Report to California's Governor, Legislature, and Citizens in Response to Assembly Bill 1808 (Chapter 741, Statutes of 1991) (4/01)

01-4 The Condition of Higher Education in California: A Report on Higher Education in California for the Year 2001 (5/01)

Commissioners

Representing the General Public

Appointed by the Governor

Carol Chandler, Selma, Vice Chair

Kyo R. Jhin, Malibu

Evonne Seron Schulze, San Diego

Appointed by the Senate Rules Committee

Alan S. Arkatov, Los Angeles, Chair

Olivia K. Singh, San Francisco

Melinda G. Wilson, Torrance

Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly

Lance Izumi, San Francisco

Guillermo Rodriguez, Jr., San Francisco

Howard Welinsky, Culver City

Student Representatives

Appointed by the Governor

Robert A. Hanff, Northridge

Vacant

Representing the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities

Kyhl Smeby, Pasadena

Representing the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges

Philip Forhan, Fresno

Representing the California State Board of Education

Susan Hammer, San Jose

Representing the Trustees of the California State University

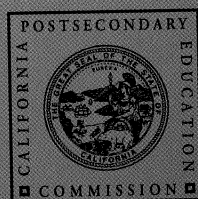
Ralph Pesqueira, San Diego

Representing the Regents of the University of California

John G. Davies, San Diego

Executive Director - Warren H. Fox





Commission Report 01-4; Published May, 2001
Contributing Staff • Marge Chisholm
Printed by Sierra Printing

This report, like other publications of the California Postsecondary Education Commission, is not copyrighted.
It may be reproduced in the public interest, but proper attribution to Report 01-4 of
the California Postsecondary Education Commission is requested.